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ABBEVILLE, S. C.

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TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1919.

# GERMANY WILL SIGN.

Germany will sign.  
Ebert and Von Brockdorff-Rantzau are indulging in a lot of bluff and bluster at present, but when the final moment comes the Hun delegates will affix their signatures to the Peace Treaty and the German nation will begin to adjust herself to the conditions imposed upon her. The German delegates have said that the terms were "unacceptable" and "decline to sign" the treaty and have otherwise shown a defiant attitude, which might indicate that there was in contemplation a rejection of the treaty. But there are other actions on the part of the delegates that give the lie to their loud talk. There is still the interchange of notes and we are told that the German people demand that the treaty be signed.

The German delegates are attempting to make an impasse of the word "indemnity." They do not object to the word "reparation." They say that the acceptance of the former word would be equivalent to acknowledging responsibility for the war, which they still assert they will not do. As far as we can see it is a case of splitting hairs. The two words as used in the treaty are almost synonymous. In fact we would say that "reparation" is the more damning word as it implies wrongdoing for which a fine has been imposed, while "indemnity" is a word that could be used for a kind of insurance levied for damage sustained by the Allies.

Germany knows she was in the wrong, that she was lied, but like the poor sport that she showed herself during the war she is unwilling to admit any of these things. Germany is strong for prideful honor and weak on honesty.

# GOVERNMENT TRUCKS.

The news that the United States government is distributing \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks in the various states for road work is a matter of general interest. The fact that some South Carolina counties have already received notice of the shipment of trucks to them and the further fact that Abbeville county was one of the counties that did not receive a truck brings the matter home to us.

It is unfortunate that this county did not make provision for meeting government aid and receive a truck. Just getting a truck is a matter of no great consequence, but if we had gotten the truck it would have meant that we would also get the good roads.

And there is no question but that this county is in dire need of better roads. Even in good weather there are stretches of roads in the county that are almost impassable and the loss of time and the wear and tear on vehicles in a year's time would not only pay the interest on the money invested but would go a long way toward providing a sinking fund to liquidate the bond issue necessary for good roads.

We are not familiar with the situation in this county and there may be good reasons why a bond issue election for roads has not been held, but we do know that the need for better roads is patent and we believe that the sooner they are obtained the more prosperous the county will become. Then will come the day when farm land values will double.

The Manufacturers Record has the

government trucks for State road work:

Announcement of the intention of the Government to distribute \$45,000,000 worth of motor trucks to the various States for good-roads work will doubtless be received by the different State highway departments with the enthusiasm which the importance of the offer deserves.

If the States had been asked to purchase these trucks it is reasonably certain that difficulties would have arisen, and in many cases they would not have been secured at all. That they can be employed with the utmost advantage to road and street improvement is entirely obvious. Some of them have been used, but more than half of the 20,000 available are new. They are from two-ton to five-ton capacity, and all of the trucks are considered to be in serviceable condition.

None can be distributed to individuals nor to counties, although it is assumed that each separate State Highway Department will make an arrangement whereby every county in its State will have available one or more of these Government trucks for some form of Federal good-roads construction, to which work they will be limited.

The only expense to which the States are put in securing the trucks is the payment of loading charges and the cost of transportation.

# FRUITS OF SET-BACK.

It is reported by the Abbeville Press and Banner that "J. L. McMillan is making some improvements on his house on Magazine street. He is putting a commodious porch in front and to the side of the house and will paint up when the building is finished." Nothing is said about where he got the money to pay for all this, but it is easy to imagine that he made it, or a part of it at least, playing setback with the Hon. Patrick Roche, who is the softest thing with the pasteboards to be found in the Western Hemisphere.—Spartanburg Journal.

# BEEKEEPING.

Timely Suggestions About This Growing Industry.

Clemson College.—The spring honey flow has started over the entire state. The bees in the southern part of the state are about three weeks ahead of those in the Piedmont section. In the upper part of the state the flow is good from tulip, poplar, holly, honey locust, blackberry, raspberry, plantain, mustard. In the southern part of the state the flow is fine in poplar, holly, gums, tupelo, white clover, gallberry, etc. The bees must be closely watched. Supers are filled rapidly in strong colonies and ample room should be provided by adding supers before the hives become congested. Supers should be examined at this time twice a week, for a strong colony will often fill a super in one week.

Requeening of strong and healthy colonies is not recommended at this time. The beekeepers should look forward with a view to doing this, where necessary, in July. A good queen introduced at that time will build a strong colony for wintering and the hive will start work next spring with a strong and active queen.

Transferring from one hive to another 10-frame hives should be continued into the summer, regardless of honey flow, because the bee-yard is not as profitable as it should be in the boxes.

So many of our citizens are asking how and where to get bees. Bees may be obtained in one or more of the following ways:

1st: Transfer from the old beehive in the woods or swamp to a modern 10-frame hive.

2nd: Purchase a swarm in a box gum at a reasonable price and transfer it to a standard 10-frame hive.

3rd: Purchase one or more nuclei from reputable beekeepers' supply houses.

In transferring from a tree or box it is quite immaterial if the bees are black. After they have settled in the new hive they are then requeened with a good Italian queen, which will convert the colony from black to Italian in a short time.

There is a shortage of comb and the rendering of extracted honey is urged. It requires time and work for bees to build comb and it is unfortunate when this work is necessary when a heavy honey flow is on.

In taking off honey, nothing should be allowed to go to waste. Small pieces of comb honey may be put in the sun or solar extractor. Cappings honey are treated in the same manner. Pieces of comb or comb containing honey should not be left in the bee yard or at any place near where the bees can get to it. This disorganizes the workers and causes robbing. Be clean and exacting when taking off the honey. Even washings after clearing up the utensils may be saved for making honey.

There is an ever increasing demand for the seed, which are now being used for a large variety of purposes. One of the principal demands comes from the seed. The seed is very rich in oil, one bushel yielding on an average one gallon of oil when pressed. For these reasons the acreage planted to soybeans, each bushel of which yields one gallon of oil, should be increased to a considerable time to come.

eases in this state and this should encourage every beekeeper to use any precaution in ordering queens and nuclei from reputable sources. It is for this reason that the purchasing of local bees is encouraged.

The Extension Service maintains specialists on beekeeping and any inquiries will always receive careful attention.

# THE COTTON RED SPIDER.

Close Observation and Quick Action Will Control.

Clemson College.—The cotton plants of the 1918 crop were perhaps more generally infested with red spider than ever before. Almost every man who planted cotton last year had some trouble with the red spider. It is a pest that every cotton farmer should know at this time.

Shall the 1919 cotton crop be infested with this pest? This depends principally on the individual farmer. The fields should be closely watched, from the time the cotton is thinned until the picking begins. With the first appearance of the red spider, work should begin and be done thoroughly—as long as is necessary to get the red spider under control.

The following are some of the measures to adopt in controlling red spider:

1st: Keep the poke weed down. If possible dig or grub up and burn. All poke weed along terraces, ditches, around stumps or on the border of fields should be cut down and kept down all summer.

2nd: Cut down blackberry vines and keep them cut at the same time the poke weed is cut.

3rd: Carefully watch the cotton. The red spider usually starts in a corner or spots. Do not allow these spots to enlarge. Pull up all infested plants that are noticeably infested spots—pile and burn these stalks on the ground from which they have been pulled.

4th: Should these "spots" be too large to pull up and burn, spray thoroughly when first noticed with lime-sulfur wash (use the concentrated solution) one gallon of the wash to 100 of water. The under side of the leaves is the principal part of the plant to spray. Use a pump that will make a fine spray and will give 100 to 125 pounds pressure, such as a barrel spray pump.

5th: The control of the red spider depends on this factor: That it must be stopped as soon as it begins if possible. This requires close observation and quick acting.

We need to think more about increasing food and feed crops and then we won't need to talk so much about reducing the cotton crop.

# HAVE YOU PLANTED SOY BEANS WITH YOUR CORN?

If Not, Be Sure to Plant a Crop of Them Before Mid-Summer.

Clemson College.—The farmers of the southeastern states have not yet come to appreciate the value of soybeans, as a soil improver, as a food for man, or as a feed for animals, says Prof. Gilbert H. Collings, of the Agronomy Division. The soybean is one of the most promising legumes of the South, and surely the South needs to grow legumes more than any other group of plants. In order that the southern farmer may secure larger and more profitable yields, the nitrogen and the organic matter of the soil must be built up. This can be done profitably only through the use of legumes in our rotations.

The soybean, sometimes called the Soja bean, soy bean, or stock pea, was introduced into this country from Japan during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Although it is not a native, the soil and climatic conditions of the southeastern states are ideal for its development. It is an annual plant of upright growth, producing large yields of both hay and grain.

At the present time soybeans are more profitable to the average farmer than peanuts, and when used to turn under are equal pound per pound of organic matter and nitrogen to cowpeas, vetch, and other legumes. They are better yielders than cowpeas when planted in rows and cultivated. They grow earlier in the spring and later in the fall and are more resistant to drought, heat, and frost than cowpeas.

As a grazing crop for hogs soybeans are among the best. As a hay crop, although somewhat coarse, they are much relished by livestock. The feeding value of the hay compares very favorably with alfalfa hay. As a green manuring crop they add both organic matter and nitrogen to the soil. A test conducted by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station found that from 100 to 135 pounds of nitrogen was returned to the soil each year when the crop was used for this purpose.

There is an ever increasing demand for the seed, which are now being used for a large variety of purposes. One of the principal demands comes from the seed. The seed is very rich in oil, one bushel yielding on an average one gallon of oil when pressed. For these reasons the acreage planted to soybeans, each bushel of which yields one gallon of oil, should be increased to a considerable time to come.



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The whole family appreciates the wonderful cooking and baking qualities of this oil stove without a wick. It's just the stove you want for the whole year round. Winter, Summer, Spring and Fall this oil stove without a wick gives the same service and convenience as the modern city gas range. No wicks of any kind—simply light the burner and immediately you have an intensely hot blue flame under the kettle. Bakes and cooks as fast as gas.

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The preparation of the seed bed is the same as the preparation of the seed bed for cotton. However, a thorough preparation must be emphasized, for by giving the plants a good start a long step has been made toward the successful production of the crop. The plant reacts readily to fertilizers, especially to the application of phosphatic fertilizers. Some potassium can be applied profitably in the Coastal Plain, but nitrogen need not be applied either in the Piedmont Plateau or the Coastal Plain.

Soybeans should always be planted in rows, whether they are grown for seed or for hay. The rows should be 30 to 50 inches apart, depending upon the fertility of the land and the variety grown. The seed should be planted just as cotton or corn. An ordinary corn planter can be used very successfully for this purpose. About 25 to 35 pounds of medium size seed should be planted per acre. In planting, however, the seed should be planted deeper than two inches and under normal conditions not deeper than one and one-half inches.

Soybeans may be planted any time from early spring until mid-summer. For a grain crop they should be planted early, but for a hay, pasture, green-manure, or "soiling" crop they may be planted as late as August 1st. Cultivation should begin as soon as the young seed are above the ground. One deep cultivation is advised, but after that the cultivations should be shallow. Level cultivation is recommended, because harvesting is thus greatly aided.

About 10 to 30 bushels of grain and 1 to 6 tons of hay will be produced per acre, depending upon the variety of bean, the climatic conditions, the fertility of the soil, and the cultivation received. The vines are cut with a mower or reaper, and shocked in the field to dry. The curing is similar to the curing of cowpea hay. The beans may be thrashed out with an ordinary thrashing machine, or they may be thrashed from the stalk by specially prepared harvesters.

MARRIAGE OF JUDY YOUNG MORRIS-BLAKELY  
Williamston, May 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Foster Morris of Williamston, announce the engagement of their

daughter, Mary, to Hunter Bryson Blakely, Jr. No date for the wedding has yet been set, but it will take place in July.

Miss Morris is an attractive young woman whose charming personality has won for her a host of friends.

Mr. Blakely, who was recently graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, was awarded a fellowship entitling him to a year's study in Europe. It will be of interest to a wide-circle of friends that after a year spent in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, the young couple will make their home in India.

MADE JUDGE ADVOCATE  
Lieut. William W. Harris has been made judge advocate of special court martial at Camp Gordon.

Lieut. Harris is the son of Mrs. J. A. Harris of Abbeville, and his friends here will be interested to learn of the important assignment which has been given him.

# FULLER-HOGAN.

McCormick, May 25.—C. C. Fuller of McCormick, announces the engagement of his daughter, Lila Sheppard, to Luther R. Hogan, of Ottawa, Kans., formerly of Lincoln, Ga., the marriage to take place at home, June 25.

# THURSDAY MARKS TIME LIMIT FOR GERMAN DELEGATES

Thursday of the present week is the time limit set for the Germans to make known to the representatives of the allied and associated powers at Versailles what Germany proposes to do with regard to accepting or rejecting the terms of peace formulated by the allied powers. The German cabinet and the peace dele-

gates at Versailles are one in the intention to request modifications of various clauses of the treaty, the provisions of which it is declared Germany will be unable to meet without enslaving herself for a life time.

Tuesday is spoken of in a Berlin dispatch as the day on which Germany's answer will be ready. The latest note of the Germans—the 13th—digs up again the question of responsibilities. Germany asserts that the only thing for which she is responsible is the violation of Italian neutrality. For this she is ready to make reparation. She asserts that all the powers were responsible for the war and that the material damage was done by the allied armies as well as the Germans.

The concession with regard to the Saar Valley agreed to by the allies provides that Germany may create prior charge on her assets or revenues for the payment of the mines in the Saar region of the plebiscite to be held in the region 15 years hence should be against the German. The allies refused to discuss this orally with the Germans.

A new commercial treaty with Switzerland under which Germany will give Switzerland coal in return for cattle and produce is being arranged.

# BIG TOTAL REPORTED.

Nashville, May 25.—With no information as to the results of today's drive for the centenary campaign of the Southern Methodist Church, approximately \$31,000.00 was reported by campaign headquarters at noon today.

# TEXAS ELECTION IN DOUBT.

Dallas, Tex., May 25.—Return from 483 towns in Texas tonight indicated that prohibition had suffered a heavy defeat in the general election yesterday.